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handling of the reaction of American policy upon Canadian affairs is especially effective. Few Americans, it is safe to assert, are aware of the extent to which the policy of this country has unwittingly contributed to the development of Canadian nationalism.

Although the general outlines of this study are excellent, there are certain minor features which are open to criticism. The Maritime Provinces have received but scant attention, and the great Northwest is almost entirely neglected. The author has given due consideration to the economic expansion of the country, but, strange to say, has largely overlooked the political phases of this growth in the form of the farmers' party organizations and the labor movements. Even more surprising is his neglect of the constitutional development of the country during the past fifty years. Canada has made some interesting experiments in federalism which have an important bearing upon the evolution of federal principles in the modern state. The bibliography, moreover, is sadly inadequate. There is scarcely a reference to any of the leading authorities on constitutional history and law: for example, the valuable studies of Bourinot are not even mentioned. The most authoritative record of the proceedings of the federal constitutional convention is likewise overlooked, and Mr. Porritt's marked contributions to recent Canadian history suffer the same fate. These are only a few of the many surprising omissions. It is sincerely to be hoped that the author may find occasion to revise the general bibliography in future editions of his work.

These limitations, however, are insignificant in comparison with the high intrinsic merit of the whole book. Its delightful literary form, together with its accuracy and suggestiveness, make it both the most readable and the most valuable of the general histories of the Canadian Dominion. The volume, in short, is a credit to Canadian scholarship.

C. D. ALLIN.

The United States and Latin America. By JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of American History in the Johns Hopkins University. (New York: Doubleday, Page, and Company. 1920. Pp. 346. \$2.50.)

TWENTY years ago Professor Latané published a series of lectures on the diplomatic relations of the United States and Spanish America. His present work is based on the earlier one. Into it a number of changes have been introduced. These include a new general title, a revision of the contents of four chapters, and the addition of two new ones, dealing with the advance of the United States in the Caribbean and with Pan-Americanism. From the original volume material of special interest at the time has been omitted and its place taken by an account of later events, even if, in the cases of Cuba and Colombia for example, the record of them is not always "brought down to date".

Unfortunately for the manifold promise held out by the general title, the work does not present anything like a complete picture of the relations between the United States and Latin America. It does not cover even the diplomatic relations alone. The method of treatment instead is selective and episodal. While illustrating some of the general principles that have governed the policy of this country toward its southern neighbors, it hardly furnishes the comprehensive survey that the reader is led to expect. Of the twenty nations in Latin America five are not mentioned at all, and seven of them merely in connection with their establishment as republics and their participation in the events of the last fifteen years, especially as concerned with the Great War.

Throughout, the book appears to have been conceived in terms of the United States alone. What has been written about Latin America, which might serve to indicate its reaction to the influence, diplomatic and otherwise, exercised by this country is quite ignored. Works in Spanish and Portuguese seemingly have not been consulted. Recent treatises in English on Latin America are rarely cited; and when a reference is given the text reveals little, if any, use of the material. This is conspicuously true of the first two chapters. Standing substantially as printed in the earlier edition, they contain errors and misconceptions that might readily have been corrected by a resort to works that have been published since 1900. Such a procedure would have helped to assign to the United States a more important place in the recognition of Spanish-American independence than the author accords it.

Why three pages devoted to Texas and Mexico from 1803 to 1848 should constitute a suitable prelude to a study of the advance of the United States in the Caribbean is not clear to the reviewer. Neither does he perceive the reason for including recent dealings with Mexico in the account of Pan-Americanism. He is even more at a loss to understand the dismissal of the Central American arrangements of 1907 in a dozen lines, and the total disregard of the share of the United States in the negotiations attending the War of the Pacific over the nitrate deposits of "northern Chile" (p. 299).

Without convincing documentary evidence numerous positive assertions of the author lack an appropriate foundation. Among them are his declarations about the rôle of Germany in the Venezuelan imbroglio (p. 249), the result of the conference at Niagara Falls (p. 309), President Wilson's refusal to enter upon war with Mexico (p. 311), the Haitian situation (*ibid.*), and the effects of the President's co-operation with certain of the Latin American republics (*ibid.*). In the same category belong the statements about the reasons for the neutrality of South American countries during the war (p. 316), the virtual changelessness of the Monroe Doctrine (p. 323), and the motive for the formation of the "A B C Alliance" (p. 329).

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.